

Women's Pure LINEN SUITS
We still have a few of these—in pure white, rose and solid black—which our garment chief is doubly anxious to be rid of because sizes are broken and few only of any one kind or style remain. They are the season's best Suits that have retailed at \$7.50 to \$10.00. The closing price is, each..... **\$3.98**

All-Wool Panama Skirts
A limited quantity of these Skirts, in navy blue, neatly tailored styles, made from excellent quality chiffron, finished material, but not all sizes; \$4.50 to \$7.50 each originally, in two lots; reduced to **\$2.98** and **\$3.98**

Miller & Rhoads

MONTAGUE'S ATTACK SHARPLY RESENTED

J. Taylor Ellyson Says Former Governor Is Lacking in Appreciation.

NOW QUESTION OF VERACITY

Chairman of State Committee Willing That People Decide Between Them.

Lieutenant Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, gave out yesterday a reply to the recent statement issued by former Governor Andrew Jackson Montague, in which he sharply resented the latter's reflection upon the organization of which he is the official head. Mr. Ellyson reaffirms in the most emphatic manner his previous statement that Mr. Montague in 1901, when a candidate for Governor, not only conspired with me, which he now admits, but also that he declared that he thought the railroad ought to help us, and that he also said, "Joe Willard is a very rich man; he ought to do better than that."

Mr. Ellyson adds that he is perfectly willing to have the people of Virginia decide the question of veracity raised by Mr. Montague. His statement follows: "Mr. Andrew Jackson Montague, in his reply to my criticism of his address made at Staunton, seems to be very much concerned about the propriety of the chairman of the State Committee taking any part in the contest for the nomination of United States Senators."

"The chairman has not in any manner taken part in the contest for these nominations and remained silent until he himself was publicly assailed by candidates for office and by Mr. Montague. If the criticisms had been merely personal I should not have felt obliged to make any public reply, but when I remembered that the Democratic party in Virginia had honored me for more than twenty-one years with its unanimous call to the leadership of the party, I felt it was my duty to the unwarranted and insulting attacks made upon me and upon the organization of which I have the honor to be the leader."

Lacks Appreciation.
"Mr. Montague in his Staunton address was pleased to refer to the chairman in a most contemptuous manner, and to the organization as unworthy of the confidence and esteem of the Democratic of the State. And yet, that chairman and that organization have conducted the campaigns which resulted in his election to every elective State office he has ever held, and under the leadership of that organization in 1907, when he was a candidate for Attorney-General, the State ticket composed of Tyler, Echols and Montague, received a majority of 35,315, over 35,000 more than the Democratic majority of the year before. And in 1901, when he was our candidate for Governor, under the leadership of the same organization, the ticket of Montague, Willard and Anderson won by a majority of 35,315, being 5,161 more than the majority given to the national ticket in 1900. And yet Mr. Montague fails to appreciate what was done for him in a time of confessedly being an all-out political embarrassment and difficulties."

"Mr. Montague, in his reply to my criticism on his Staunton speech, claims that on the 11th of last month he made a public statement that Mr. Ellyson told him that the railroad would not contribute to the campaign fund of 1901." Mr. Ellyson, he adds, "made no reply to my statement or interview, but after the lapse of five weeks he now writes that I said to him I thought the railroad ought to contribute to it." He adds, "I deny this and affirm that each and every word is without the semblance of truth."

Question of Veracity.
"I wish to reaffirm in the most emphatic manner the statement previously made by me that Mr. Montague in 1901, when a candidate for Governor, not only conspired with me, which he now admits, about the finances, but that he declared that he thought the railroad ought to help us, and that he also said, 'Joe Willard is a very rich man; he ought to do better than that.'"

"The question of veracity raised by Mr. Montague I am perfectly willing to have the people of Virginia decide. Mr. Montague seems now to be very much concerned about the legislative investigation of 1902, to which he was then so indifferent."

"Mr. Montague wants to know

Put a ROOFING OVER YOUR HEAD THAT WILL LAST
G. M. CO.'S "PEARL" ROOFING TIN.
Gordon Metal Co.
Richmond, Va.

SWANSON PEOPLE BEGIN CAMPAIGN

Hold Meeting and Select Ward Chairman to Organize Voters.

MINOR OUT FOR SWANSON

Will Support Him for First Time—Ben Owen on the Hustings.

"I have always opposed Mr. Swanson ever since I have been old enough to vote. But I propose to vote for him and work for him until the sun goes down on the day of the primary. Even Mr. Swanson and Mr. Glass the same experience to fit them for effective service in the United States Senate, the methods of the present campaign have so disgusted me that never under any circumstances could I vote for Mr. Glass."

Charles W. Marshall, John B. Minor, now with the Virginia "machine" for the first time, evoked the greatest applause at the rally of supporters of Senator Claude A. Swanson, held at Murphy's Hotel last night. There were several short addresses, and the work of organization in behalf of the junior Senator was begun.

Chairmen Selected.
Ward chairmen for Senator Swanson were named as follows: Clay, Major Charles P. Saville; Monroe, A. H. Sands; Marshall, William J. Griggs; Lee, Colonel Thomas Branch McAdams; Henry, Graham B. Hobson; Madison, Captain Charles P. Taylor; Jefferson, Charles W. Hardwick; Washington, C. C. Jones.

Former Assistant General Charles J. Anderson, ward chairman for Senator Swanson, at which about 100 persons were present. He spoke briefly of the record of Mr. Swanson as Governor, saying that an executive could not be alone held to account for expenditures made by the Legislature. He declared the present campaign to be more of a bitter invective and of abuse of faithful public servants than any other within his recollection.

Heard "Ring" Cry.
Mr. Minor said that he could account for being called on to speak by the example of the ancient Romans, who dragged their captives to their chariot wheels. Ever since childhood, he continued, he had heard the cry of "ring, ring, ring," and had buckled on to fight this monster. Arriving at years of judgment, he has seen that the people who were in were always called the ring by those who were out. Referring to Senator Swanson, he declared his administration as Governor to be not only unexcelled, but unparalleled by most of Virginia's executives. He said it would be unwise to select people without adequate experience over those who had served their people faithfully and well.

Henry W. Rountree asked his hearers to vote for Senator Swanson for reasons that his position would be useful to the business interests of the State.

General Anderson then mentioned a man, who was, he said, prominent in public life when he himself was a child—Ben P. Owen. The latter said that Swanson quite well recalled him as one of the Governors for whom he had been secretary. He announced that Chesterfield county would give Martin and Swanson 1,000 majority. Mr. Owen said that not only was Senator Swanson a hard worker, but knew how to get work done by other people.

He also said Mr. Swanson was the smartest man he had ever known in public life—suggesting that his hearers would not tell any of the other Governors for whom he has worked. George McDuffie Blake urged all his hearers who were opposed to Swanson, good schoolhouses and good roads to vote for Glass.

Massie Sends Letter.
Colonel Eugene C. Massie, who is absent at a meeting of the American Bar Association sent a letter which stated that he would not "never before," he said, "have such conspicuous examples been furnished of political treachery and perfidy under the guise of righteousness and wholesome criticism."

"On the one hand, we behold Senator Swanson, though a well-known legislator and taunted by scoff and gibe, retaining his seat with dignity and aiding in the conversion of a Democratic minority into a practical majority of the Senate. On the other hand, the Hon. Carter Glass is seen and heard on every stump, sneering, snapping and snarling, to vent his personal spleen and promote his personal interests."

"Let the gentleman with the billions mind and venomous teeth continue his when rage. The people of Virginia have seen the truth and form of his fury, and can judge for themselves of his character and disposition. We should not grow lethargic from too much confidence, yet we may well believe that he has wasted his gall upon the voteless air."

MARTIN SPEAKS HERE ON MONDAY

Will Open Campaign for Re-Election in Speech at Academy.

Supporters of Senator Thomas S. Martin yesterday made arrangements for a meeting in his interest, and to be addressed by him, at the Academy of Music on next Monday night. One aim of this week would have been to elicit upon but for the fact that the hall is engaged.

CHILD KILLED BY TRUCK IN STREET

Louis Mancini, 18 Months Old, Crushed to Death by Mule-Drawn Team.

FRANTIC MOTHER NEARBY

Cries From Horror-Stricken Crowd Failed to Get Driver's Attention.

In full view of his mother, several sisters and a score or more of people, Louis Mancini, the eighteen-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mancini, of 1804 East Franklin Street, was run over by a heavy truck yesterday afternoon about 4:45 o'clock, which was driven by James Kyle, colored, and owned by J. C. Phaup, a teamster of Shockoe Slip. Accounts vary concerning the speed, but inasmuch as the mules were moving uphill, going east, it is claimed that they were moving at a swift trot.

The child, barely able to toddle, was on the south side of the street, about fifty feet from Eighteenth Street. He attempted to run across the street, and had gone about halfway when struck. The fore wheels passed over the skull, completely mashing it, while the rear wheels also passed over, sending the body to a pulp. It was said that the driver did not stop his wagon until he had gone fifty feet beyond the dead boy.

Driver Deaf to Cries.
Cries of persons before whose eyes the accident happened, and shrieks of a helpless mother were insufficient to arouse the attention of the driver to the danger of the running child. In an instant he had been killed.

A crowd quickly gathered, and it was necessary to call a squad of police from the First Station to keep the body from being trampled. The body was taken into the Mancini home, the head terribly mangled.

Coroner Taylor was called, viewed the remains and said that an inquest will be held this morning, at some hour which had not been designated. Last night, when an attempt will be made to place the blame for the death of the baby.

Lytle, the driver, was placed under arrest and taken to the First Station. There he gave his age as twenty years and declared that the accident was unavoidable; that he did not see the victim until he was witness of his truck heading over his body.

Women Frantic With Grief.
The mother and two of her daughters were standing in the doorway when the son began his fatal journey across the street. The entire family was completely prostrated and for an hour afterwards the cries of the frantic woman and her daughters could be heard.

Persons who live and work in the vicinity where the accident occurred were profuse in expressing their opinions that this tragedy will prove a warning to many parents who permit their children to play in the streets at Eighteenth and Franklin.

George McDuffie Blake urged all his hearers who were opposed to Swanson, good schoolhouses and good roads to vote for Glass.

IN POLICE COURT

Big Monday Docket Quickly Handled by
The case of O. R. Price, charged with seriously injuring F. Kuhnke when he ran over him in his automobile, was continued yesterday by Justice Crutchfield in Police Court until this morning.

Willie Griffin, colored, was placed under \$500 bond for thirty days for stealing apples from August Norman.

Henry Holt, colored, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a car owned by the Rambler Automobile Company (Inc.). The case was continued until Thursday.

Thomas Jones, alias William Rhodes, was held for the authorities of Columbia, S. C., where he is wanted as a fugitive from justice.

Altona Jones was arraigned on a charge of feloniously assaulting John Acety. The case went over until Wednesday.

Charles Lee, colored, charged with stabbing Thomas W. Woodson, was continued until Friday.

Etta Allen, colored, was sent to the grand jury for feloniously assaulting Charles Smith. She was sent to jail for twelve months for contempt of court.

John Harris, colored, was also sent to the grand jury on a charge of feloniously assaulting Josephine Lewis.

John Harris, colored, charged with assaulting Lore Garrett, was continued until Wednesday.

John Reed and Harry Gibson, both colored, were each fined \$5 and costs, or refusing to move when ordered to do so by an officer. Eighteen crapsshooters were each fined \$5 and costs.

For drunk and disorderly conduct and begging on the streets, James Wigham was placed under \$100 bond for thirty days. LeRoy McCullough, colored, was fined \$20 and costs and placed under \$100 bond for thirty days for maintaining a resort for the purpose of gambling.

For disorderly conduct and threatening the life of Mrs. Cora Grimes, William H. Grimes was placed under a \$100 peace bond for six months.

PARDON SECURED BY STATE MILITIA

Captain E. W. Jones, Murderer of Norfolk Woman, Gets Release To-Day.

OFFICERS SIGN PETITION

Unite in Asking Clemency for Man Who Has Spent Six Years in Prison.

Upon the nearly unanimous request of the officers of the Virginia Volunteers, Governor Mann yesterday issued a pardon to Captain Edward W. Jones, of Norfolk, who has served more than six years of an eighteen-year sentence in the State Penitentiary for murder. Because of the absence of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the papers could not be issued, but they will be signed to-day, and Jones will walk out of the State prison a free man.

At the time of the crime and trial this case was the centre of public interest in Virginia. Captain Jones, who had been in the militia for many years, and was regarded as one of the best officers in the State, murdered a woman of Norfolk named Maud Cameron. Sentiment was much divided as to the extent of the punishment, but the trial terminated in a verdict of murder in the second degree, with the maximum term of eighteen years' imprisonment.

Served in Richmond.
Beginning as a private, Jones worked his way up to a second lieutenant in Company E, Fourth Infantry, of Norfolk, a position which he held throughout the Spanish-American War. When the reorganization came following that war he was elected captain of the company. He rendered efficient service in the Richmond street car strike.

In consideration of his fine record as a soldier, and of the fact that in a little more than two years Jones would be released on parole the officers of the militia took his case up. It was generally discussed during the recent campaign at Culpeper and it was determined to ask for his pardon as a favor for the officers. Practically every officer of the three regiments of the First Brigade signed the petition, and to it were also affixed the names of eight or nine of the commanders in the Richmond Blues, and of two of three in the Field Artillery.

Governor Acts.
This petition was presented to Governor Mann yesterday by Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Salomonson, of the Fourth Infantry. Major Clinton L. Wright, Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, and Captain L. Branch Johnson, of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues. The executive had previously looked into the case and had ascertained that Jones has a good prison record. He consented to issue the pardon.

It is expected that Jones will go to San Francisco to accept a position with the lumber business. He was formerly in the lumber business.

ARRESTS LAST NIGHT

Saloonkeeper Will Have to Answer a Charge of Assault.
Joseph Perry, thirty-eight years old, a saloonkeeper, was arrested last night on a warrant charging an assault upon J. M. Montague. He was taken to the Police Station and bailed for his appearance this morning in Police Court.

A. B. Goodman, colored, was arrested by Officer Krunkle on the charge of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for working and torturing a diseased mule.

Frank Fields, colored, was arrested by Officer Krunkle on a warrant alleging that he stole clothing from Page Anderson.

GLASS AT HOME

Engagements for Speaking Announced by Democratic League.
Representative Carter Glass will appear in his home city of Lynchburg on Tuesday night, August 29. This appointment was announced yesterday by the Virginia Democratic League. Preparations are being made for a reception for the Sixth District Congressman among his own people.

Mr. Glass will speak at Boykins on Saturday, August 26. At Franklin at 4 P. M. on Saturday, August 26. Both these towns are in Southampton county.

W. A. Jones will speak in Petersburg on August 29.

Governor J. M. Montague will speak at South Boston on September 1. Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr., will speak at Gloucester courthouse on court day, September 4.

OFFICER SHOTS NEGRO

Unidentified County Policeman Fires Bullet
Percy Johnson, colored, of 15 Mitchell Street, was shot in the back yesterday morning by an officer of the county, whose identity had not been learned last night. The negro says he was walking along the Brook Road when he was fired upon by the officer. Instead of doing so he ran and was shot, the bullet lodging in the lower portion of the back. Though badly hurt Johnson managed to make his way home, and the city ambulance was called. Dr. Huicher dressed the wound, but was unable to find any bullet.

Goes to Lowest Bidder.
The Committee on Mines last night awarded the contract for the new granolithic floor in the Second Market to W. P. Velch, the lowest bidder, at the price of \$625. Building Inspector Beck was authorized to purchase new doors for the Second Market and to incur other necessary expense for remodeling the market. All bids for painting were rejected, the Building Inspector being directed to readvertise for bids when he thought it proper.

GENERAL REDUCTIONS

Apply to every department now in our effort to reduce our light weight stock as much as possible. Assortments are not as large as usual but qualities are same as ever.

Gans-Rady Company

BLUES ARE TRIED BY GENERAL COURT

Thirteen Who Failed to Go to Camp Present Their Excuses—Uncle of Mrs. Beattie Was Kept Away From Basic City by Her Murder.

Excuses good, bad and indifferent were advanced by the thirteen members of the Richmond Blues who failed to attend the encampment at Basic City, before the general court-martial which sat at the armory yesterday. It became evident that in one or two instances there have been misunderstandings which may influence the court to arrive at a verdict of not guilty. Others of the accused had little or no defense, and may expect heavy penalties. Between the two, there are circumstances whose influence on the mind of the court is entirely problematical.

The trial occupied the entire day from 10:30 in the morning until 7:15 last night. All of the accused members of the Blues were arraigned and their cases disposed of. The court convened again this morning at 10 o'clock to take up the cases of the forty-two men of the First Battalion, First Infantry, for the same offense.

Uncle of Mrs. Beattie.
Even in this strictly military matter an echo of the Beattie case was heard. Brezalee, the first to be tried, produced this incident. He has been in the battalion for years, and has rarely missed attendance on military duty. He now resides at Newport News, his duties requiring his attendance at entire battalion drills only. A day or two before the Blues left for camp Sergeant Brezalee's mother became ill. As she improved it was his intention to join the camp on Wednesday of the encampment week, but was delayed by the murder of his niece, Mrs. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., and was called to a family council. When this was over it was too late to get to Basic City.

Judge Advocate J. C. Wise made the point that Sergeant Brezalee did not notify Major Bowles of his mother's illness until after the commanding officer had called him over the telephone regarding the camp duty. He made no application for furlough.

Puts Business First.
The old story of direct conflict between the demands of business and those of the military was revived by the plea of Private Landon M. Jackson, of Company C, Private Jackson said plainly that in times of peace, barring riots, he thought business should come first. With the Judge Advocate Wise disagreed, asking a number of questions about the real reason for military encampments. This prisoner changed his occupation during encampment week, and did not claim to be doing military duty. He was leaving. He had, however, applied for a furlough a month before, which was disapproved, and he admitted that his employers had arranged to have him go to camp if he could not get excused.

Those who attended the court were of the opinion that probably the heaviest penalty will fall upon Corporal Robert B. Proctor, of Company C. This offender said he had expected to be ill, as he is every summer, and also admitted that if he went to camp his employers would regard it as his vacation and would not give him another. So he did not go. Captain Wise asked him if, when he entered the service of the State, there was any understanding that it would not interfere with his vacations.

Professional Plan.
Sergeant W. B. Hopkins, hospital steward, felt that his professional duties kept him here. The physician to whom he is assistant left on his vacation, and there were patients to be attended to. Major Bowles, on the stand, said that Dr. Hopkins had apparently indicated a disregard of camp orders, but said, in reply to questions of John B. Lightfoot, Jr., counsel for the prisoner, that he had known Dr. Hopkins endeavoring to leave the camp and had expected to do so until his principal's plans were changed, he might have held a different opinion. Captain Wise asked for his conviction, because he had not acquainted himself with the facts, and a commanding officer would in such a case not know how many men to rely upon.

Private Egbert L. Giles made out a defense which caused the Commonwealth to practically abandon its case. He was in the hospital and had been excused by Surgeon J. Fulmer.

Will Be Tried To-Day.
The following names of soldiers and those of the military was revived by the plea of Private Landon M. Jackson, of Company C, Private Jackson said plainly that in times of peace, barring riots, he thought business should come first. With the Judge Advocate Wise disagreed, asking a number of questions about the real reason for military encampments. This prisoner changed his occupation during encampment week, and did not claim to be doing military duty. He was leaving. He had, however, applied for a furlough a month before, which was disapproved, and he admitted that his employers had arranged to have him go to camp if he could not get excused.

Those who attended the court were of the opinion that probably the heaviest penalty will fall upon Corporal Robert B. Proctor, of Company C. This offender said he had expected to be ill, as he is every summer, and also admitted that if he went to camp his employers would regard it as his vacation and would not give him another. So he did not go. Captain Wise asked him if, when he entered the service of the State, there was any understanding that it would not interfere with his vacations.

Professional Plan.
Sergeant W. B. Hopkins, hospital steward, felt that his professional duties kept him here. The physician to whom he is assistant left on his vacation, and there were patients to be attended to. Major Bowles, on the stand, said that Dr. Hopkins had apparently indicated a disregard of camp orders, but said, in reply to questions of John B. Lightfoot, Jr., counsel for the prisoner, that he had known Dr. Hopkins endeavoring to leave the camp and had expected to do so until his principal's plans were changed, he might have held a different opinion. Captain Wise asked for his conviction, because he had not acquainted himself with the facts, and a commanding officer would in such a case not know how many men to rely upon.

Private Egbert L. Giles made out a defense which caused the Commonwealth to practically abandon its case. He was in the hospital and had been excused by Surgeon J. Fulmer.

Will Be Tried To-Day.
The following names of soldiers and those of the military was revived by the plea of Private Landon M. Jackson, of Company C, Private Jackson said plainly that in times of peace, barring riots, he thought business should come first. With the Judge Advocate Wise disagreed, asking a number of questions about the real reason for military encampments. This prisoner changed his occupation during encampment week, and did not claim to be doing military duty. He was leaving. He had, however, applied for a furlough a month before, which was disapproved, and he admitted that his employers had arranged to have him go to camp if he could not get excused.

Those who attended the court were of the opinion that probably the heaviest penalty will fall upon Corporal Robert B. Proctor, of Company C. This offender said he had expected to be ill, as he is every summer, and also admitted that if he went to camp his employers would regard it as his vacation and would not give him another. So he did not go. Captain Wise asked him if, when he entered the service of the State, there was any understanding that it would not interfere with his vacations.

Professional Plan.
Sergeant W. B. Hopkins, hospital steward, felt that his professional duties kept him here. The physician to whom he is assistant left on his vacation, and there were patients to be attended to. Major Bowles, on the stand, said that Dr. Hopkins had apparently indicated a disregard of camp orders, but said, in reply to questions of John B. Lightfoot, Jr., counsel for the prisoner, that he had known Dr. Hopkins endeavoring to leave the camp and had expected to do so until his principal's plans were changed, he might have held a different opinion. Captain Wise asked for his conviction, because he had not acquainted himself with the facts, and a commanding officer would in such a case not know how many men to rely upon.

Private Egbert L. Giles made out a defense which caused the Commonwealth to practically abandon its case. He was in the hospital and had been excused by Surgeon J. Fulmer.

Will Be Tried To-Day.
The following names of soldiers and those of the military was revived by the plea of Private Landon M. Jackson, of Company C, Private Jackson said plainly that in times of peace, barring riots, he thought business should come first. With the Judge Advocate Wise disagreed, asking a number of questions about the real reason for military encampments. This prisoner changed his occupation during encampment week, and did not claim to be doing military duty. He was leaving. He had, however, applied for a furlough a month before, which was disapproved, and he admitted that his employers had arranged to have him go to camp if he could not get excused.

Those who attended the court were of the opinion that probably the heaviest penalty will fall upon Corporal Robert B. Proctor, of Company C. This offender said he had expected to be ill, as he is every summer, and also admitted that if he went to camp his employers would regard it as his vacation and would not give him another. So he did not go. Captain Wise asked him if, when he entered the service of the State, there was any understanding that it would not interfere with his vacations.

Professional Plan.
Sergeant W. B. Hopkins, hospital steward, felt that his professional duties kept him here. The physician to whom he is assistant left on his vacation, and there were patients to be attended to. Major Bowles, on the stand, said that Dr. Hopkins had apparently indicated a disregard of camp orders, but said, in reply to questions of John B. Lightfoot, Jr., counsel for the prisoner, that he had known Dr. Hopkins endeavoring to leave the camp and had expected to do so until his principal's plans were changed, he might have held a different opinion. Captain Wise asked for his conviction, because he had not acquainted himself with the facts, and a commanding officer would in such a case not know how many men to rely upon.

Private Egbert L. Giles made out a defense which caused the Commonwealth to practically abandon its case. He was in the hospital and had been excused by Surgeon J. Fulmer.

Will Be Tried To-Day.
The following names of soldiers and those of the military was revived by the plea of Private Landon M. Jackson, of Company C, Private Jackson said plainly that in times of peace, barring riots, he thought business should come first. With the Judge Advocate Wise disagreed, asking a number of questions about the real reason for military encampments. This prisoner changed his occupation during encampment week, and did not claim to be doing military duty. He was leaving. He had, however, applied for a furlough a month before, which was disapproved, and he admitted that his employers had arranged to have him go to camp if he could not get excused.

Those who attended the court were of the opinion that probably the heaviest penalty will fall upon Corporal Robert B. Proctor, of Company C. This offender said he had expected to be ill, as he is every summer, and also admitted that if he went to camp his employers would regard it as his vacation and would not give him another. So he did not go. Captain Wise asked him if, when he entered the service of the State, there was any understanding that it would not interfere with his vacations.

Professional Plan.
Sergeant W. B. Hopkins, hospital steward, felt that his professional duties kept him here. The physician to whom he is assistant left on his vacation, and there were patients to be attended to. Major Bowles, on the stand, said that Dr. Hopkins had apparently indicated a disregard of camp orders, but said, in reply to questions of John B. Lightfoot, Jr., counsel for the prisoner, that he had known Dr. Hopkins endeavoring to leave the camp and had expected to do so until his principal's plans were changed, he might have held a different opinion. Captain Wise asked for his conviction, because he had not acquainted himself with the facts, and a commanding officer would in such a case not know how many men to rely upon.

Bright, who simply forgot to report the matter.

Captain Wise said also that the case of Private John H. Brent was hardly punishable. He is taking summer course at Columbia University, and would have lost his year's work and tuition fees by camping. He had been away for some time, and there was a question as to his knowledge of military procedure.

Private C. C. Corran had been engaged in work in connection with the recent threatened Chesapeake and Ohio Railway strike. His company officers had recommended a furlough, but got it to Major Bowles too late for action.

Private Malcolm J. Hawkins presented a certificate to the effect that he had been ill with malaria in Norfolk. But he had neglected to ask for a leave of absence, and may be fined.

A physician testified that Private George C. Fairbank was too ill for camp duty. He had failed to get a proper certificate from the battalion surgeon, but was a new soldier.

Did Not Expect Work.
Private Samuel Hughes was in South Carolina when he received his orders. He said he had been told by Captain Percy Montague when he enlisted that he would not have to do camp duty. Captain Montague was in town yesterday, but Lieutenant James McGraw, Jr., said he knew of no such advice to recruits.

The wife of Private E. W. Lake, of the band, was taken ill, and he said he could not leave her.

Private Lewis H. Bates made no leave; for it would have meant the closing of his office. Captain Montague had approved his application for furlough, but Major Bowles disapproved. He made out what looked like a strong case.

Private John G. Leland had been in New York for several months, and claimed not to have received the camp notice.

No verdicts were announced, nor will they be until they have been approved by the Governor.

The following is composed of Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Salomonson, Major C. L. Wright and Captain Branch Johnson, all of Norfolk.

WILL BE TRIED TO-DAY

List of First Regiment Men Who Will Face Court-Martial.
The following names of soldiers and those of the military was revived by the plea of Private Landon M. Jackson, of Company C, Private Jackson said plainly that in times of peace, barring riots, he thought business should come first. With the Judge Advocate Wise disagreed, asking a number of questions about the real reason for military encampments. This prisoner changed his occupation during encampment week, and did not claim to be doing military duty. He was leaving. He had, however, applied for a furlough a month before, which was disapproved, and he admitted that his employers had arranged to have him go to camp if he could not get excused.

Those who attended the court were of the opinion that probably the heaviest penalty will fall upon Corporal Robert B. Proctor, of Company C. This offender said he had expected to be ill, as he is every summer, and also admitted that if he went to camp his employers would regard it as his vacation and would not give him another. So he did not go. Captain Wise asked him if, when he entered the service of the State, there was any understanding that it would not interfere with his vacations.

Professional Plan.
Sergeant W. B. Hopkins, hospital steward, felt that his professional duties kept him here. The physician to whom he is assistant left on his vacation, and there were patients to be attended to. Major Bowles, on the stand, said that Dr. Hopkins had apparently indicated a disregard of camp orders, but said, in reply to questions of John B. Lightfoot, Jr., counsel for the prisoner, that he had known Dr. Hopkins endeavoring to leave the camp and had expected to do so until his principal's plans were changed, he might have held a different opinion. Captain Wise asked for his conviction, because he had